	Case 5:15-cv-01604 Document 1 Filed 08/	07/15 Page 1 of 28 Page ID #:1
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8	UNITED STATES I	DISTRICT COURT
9	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
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11	JOSE ANGEL MIRANDA	CASE NO.
12	Plaintiff,	COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES FOR:
13	vs.	1. CIVIL RIGHTS VIOLATIONS PURSUANT TO 42 U.S.C. 1983
14 15	CITY OF COPONA a public antity:	EXCESSIVE FORCE; 2. CIVIL RIGHTS VIOLATIONS DUPSIANT TO 42 U.S.C. 1083
16	CITY OF CORONA, a public entity; CORONA POLICE DEPARTMENT, a public entity; OFFICER MAX	4 TH AND 14 TH AMENDMENT UNREASONABLE SEARCH
17	MEDEIROS, an individual; OFFICER RICHARD YOUNGQUIST, an	AND SEIZURE/FALSE; ARREST/DETENTION:
18	individual; OFFICER TIMOTHY I. NAJMULSKI, an individual; OFFICER	3. CIVIL RIGHTS VIOLATIONS PURSUANT TO 42 U.S.C. 1983
19	ROBERT LEWIS PAUL, an individual; OFFICER DOUGLAS D. DOTY, an	MONELL RELATED CLAIMS; 4. VIOLATION OF CAL. CIVIL
20	individual; and DOES 1-50, inclusive, Defendants.	CODE § 52.1; 5. FALSE ARREST AND FALSE IMPRISONMENT:
21	Defendants.	6. NEGLIGENT INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS;
22		7. INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS;
23		8. BATTERY; 9. ASSAULT;
24		10. NEGLIGENCE
25		DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL
26	G DI : CCC LOGE ANGE	
27 28	as follows:	L MIRANDA, who complains and alleges
	as follows.	
LAW OFFICES TIEDT & HURD	1 COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES	

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INTRODUCTION

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1. This action arises out of events that took place on or about December 12, 2014. This is a complaint for money damages by Plaintiff arising under 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1988, and supplemental state law claims actionable under California Civil Code § 52.1 and California Code of Civil Procedure, § 526a. Plaintiff seeks redress for deprivation of his rights, privileges and immunities, secured by the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 2. Subject matter jurisdiction for this action is conferred upon this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§1331 and 1343, as it arises under 42 U.S.C. §1983.
- 3. The acts complained of arose in the Central District of California. Therefore, venue properly lies here pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391. Venue in this Court is also proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(b)(1) in that one or more Defendants reside in or have its principal place of business in the Central District of California.

JURISDICTIONAL PREREQUISITES

- 4. Prior to the filing of this Complaint, and within six months of the incidents herein alleged, on or about May 21, 2015, Plaintiff filed/served a Government Tort Claim and/or Claim for Damages with the City of Corona, in compliance with California Government Code Section 910, et. seq. Plaintiff is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that the Tort Claim was assigned Claim Number 0515-05 by the City of Corona.
- On or about June 29, 2015, Plaintiff's Government Tort Claim was 6. rejected pursuant to California Government Code Section 945.6 et seq. (A true and correct copy of the Notice of Claim Rejection is attached hereto as Exhibit "1" and incorporated herein by this reference.) Thus, prior to the filing of this Complaint, six months had not elapsed since the rejection of the Government Tort Claim.

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7. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiff herein has complied with the provisions of California Government Code section 910 et seq., including but not limited to California Government Code Section 911.2 et. seq. and California Government Code Section 945.6 et. seq. and by timely filing claims with Defendant City of Corona and timely filing this lawsuit after rejection thereof.

PARTIES

- Plaintiff, JOSE ANGEL MIRANDA (hereinafter "MIRANDA" or 5. "Plaintiff"), at all times herein mentioned, is and was an individual residing in the State of California, County of Riverside, City of Corona.
- 6. Plaintiff is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that Defendant CITY OF CORONA ("CITY") is a municipality duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of California having the powers specified by the constitution and laws of the State of California, is a public entity within the meaning of California Government Code § 815.2, and is the public employer of the Corona Police Department officers sued herein.
- 7. Plaintiff is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that Defendant CORONA POLICE DEPARTMENT ("CPD"), is and was, at all times pertinent herein, a law enforcement agency organized and existing under the Municipal Code and Charter of the CITY OF CORONA, laws of the State of California, and is the public employer of the Corona Police Department officers sued herein.
- 8. Plaintiff is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that, for the purposes of this action and in said capacity, Defendant CITY is responsible for and administers the CPD, which in turn promulgates policies and practices for patrolling and policing various areas of the City of Corona, including but not limited to the area near 870 South Sherman Avenue, Corona, California.
- 9. Plaintiff is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that, Defendant CITY, through its component departments, runs, operates, oversees,

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administers, supervises, and are otherwise responsible for the conduct of CPD officers and employees, including acts and omissions of CPD officers, employees and agents and other CPD workers.

- 10. At all times pertinent herein CITY and/or CPD and/or DOE Defendants 1-10, possessed the power and authority to adopt policies and prescribe rules, regulations and practices affecting all facets of the training, supervision, control, employment, assignment and removal of individual members of the CPD, including those individuals charged with patrolling and policing the community, and to assure that said actions, policies, rules, regulations, practices and procedures of the CPD and its employees and agents comply with the laws and constitutions of the United States and of the State of California.
- CITY, CPD and "DOE" Defendants 1-10, may hereafter be referred to 11. herein collectively as "CITY DEFENDANTS."
- Plaintiff is informed and believes and on that basis allege that 12. Defendants OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS, OFFICER RICHARD YOUNGQUIST, OFFICER TIMOTHY I. NAJMULSKI, OFFICER ROBERT LEWIS PAUL, OFFICER DOUGLAS D. DOTY and "DOES" 11 to 20 (hereinafter alternatively referred to collectively as "OFFICER DEFENDENTS"), are officers, sergeants or lieutenants, who were at the time of committing the acts alleged hereinafter, duly authorized employees of defendant CITY and/or CPD, who were acting within the course and scope of their respective duties and with the complete authority and ratification of defendant CITY and/or CPD. At all relevant times herein, said defendants, and each of them, were acting under color of law, to wit: under the color of the statutes, ordinances, regulations, policies, customs and usages of defendants CITY and/or CPD and the State of California.
- 13. Plaintiff is presently genuinely ignorant of the true names of Defendants sued herein as "DOES" 1 through 20, inclusive, and therefore sue these "DOES" 1 through 20 as defendants herein by such fictitious names. Plaintiff will

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amend this Complaint to insert the true names of each such "DOES" 1 through 20 when ascertained.

- 14. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis herein alleges, that, at all pertinent times hereto, each of the individual "DOE" defendants sued herein as "DOES 1-20" were and are residents of, or doing business in, the County of Riverside, State of California.
- 15. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on the basis of that information and belief, alleges that at all times mentioned in this complaint, defendants and DOES 1 through 20, inclusive, were actual and/or ostensible agents of each of the other defendants, and in doing the things alleged in this complaint were acting within the course and scope of that ostensible agency.

BACKGROUND/COMMON FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

- 16. The events that give rise to this action occurred on or about December 12, 2014, at or near an apartment complex located at 870 South Sherman Avenue (the "Sherman Avenue Apartments"), in the City of Corona, County of Riverside, State of California. At the time of the events described herein, Plaintiff MIRANDA resided in the apartments at that address.
- Plaintiff MIRANDA is a young Hispanic man with no prior criminal 17. record. MIRANDA was born to immigrants from Mexico. Plaintiff graduated from High School in Corona and is now attending Riverside Community College with the intent to transfer UCLA. He is working his way through school as a cashier at a Mexican restaurant.
- 18. On Friday, December 12, 2014, at approximately 5:00 p.m., Mr. Miranda was alone in his apartment. He had just received a call that his friends were outside waiting to drive him to another location, so Mr. Miranda walked downstairs to get in his friend's car. The plan was to go to the home of David Benitez where he would meet his girlfriend.

- 19. David Benitez was driving a gray Volkswagen Jetta which was parked right in front of the apartment complex, on Sherman Avenue, facing the nearest signal.
- 20. MIRANDA opened the gate that enclosed the Sherman Avenue Apartments and walked behind David Benitez' car and got into the back passenger seat on the left side. Mr. Benitez was in the driver's seat and David's friend "Brandon" (later identified as Brandon Thomas Gilbert, and hereafter referred to as "Brandon") was sitting in the right front passenger seat of the Jetta.
- 21. While sitting in Mr. Benitez' Jetta for only a few moments, Plaintiff heard a siren behind him and a voice on a loud speaker instructing the occupants of the car to get out one at a time. The occupants of the Jetta complied with the request.
- 22. The first one to exit the vehicle was David Benitez, whom Plaintiff is informed and believes is a UCR pre-med student. Mr. Benitez exited the front of the car with his hands up and walked over to the adjacent grass area where he kneeled. Mr. Miranda's view of the police at the time was limited to the fact that he was sitting in the back seat.
- 23. Plaintiff was then instructed to get out of the car. At that time, unknown officers directed Plaintiff to "face the signal." However, Sherman Avenue has signals on both ends of the street, and MIRANDA turned toward the first signal that he was able to observe. Moving toward this signal, MIRANDA apparently turned toward the police because he was confused as to what signal he was supposed to look at. The police told him immediately in a stern manner to turn around.
- 24. The police then told MIRANDA to back up and side-step toward the grass with his hands up. During the course of moving toward the grass, MIRANDA noticed that there were policemen behind him with guns drawn. At that time, he also noticed police cars located behind him.
- 25. MIRANDA was then instructed to kneel down on the grass and put his hands behind his head. MIRANDA was compliant with the orders. Without cause,

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OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS knocked down MIRANDA from behind and therefore MIRANDA fell face forward onto the ground with significant momentum. MIRANDA'S face made an impact with the grass and mud. At no time did he resist arrest and he complied with all orders.

- 26. In response to the impact with the ground, MIRANDA screamed in pain, while OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS grabbed MIRANDA'S arms very quickly and in a violent manner. OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS was quickly joined by the other OFFICER DEFENDANTS.
- 27. OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS violently and aggressively grabbed MIRANDA'S right arm then rapidly pushed/pulled/twisted Plaintiff's right arm far behind Plaintiff's back, up toward Plaintiff's neck, and while doing so caused the arm to fracture thus causing a loud "crack" sound that was heard by other people in the area and which was recorded via (and is audible on) audio tape or other digital recording.
- 28. The loud crack was the sound of MIRANDA'S right arm being severely fractured by the excessive and completely unwarranted force used by OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS.
- 29. Plaintiff recalls that OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS claimed at the time that he thought he had ripped MIRANDA's jacket. However, MIRANDA immediately said: "I think you broke my arm."
- 30. Despite the obvious fact that MIRANDA's arm was broken, rapidly swelling, and the fact that MIRANDA was in immense pain, he was then handcuffed which caused him further immense pain.
- 31. Shortly after handcuffing MIRANDA while he was on the ground, the officers started taunting him. They called him a cry baby and attacked his manhood. When he complained about his arm being broken, the OFFICER DEFENDANTS stated words to the effect of "maybe you should drink more milk." While in the prone position, MIRANDA was repeatedly told to shut up. One of the OFFICER

DEFENDANTS stated that since MIRANDA was injured, he finally had some "street cred." MIRANDA complied with all requests made by the OFFICER DEFENDANTS after he was handcuffed. At no time while he was at the scene of the arrest, was he told that he was under arrest.

- 32. Instead of allowing MIRANDA to get up under his own power, the OFFICER DEFENDANTS then picked him up to his feet. Plaintiff recalls standing for a while until one of the OFFICER DEFENDANTS ordered another OFFICER DEFENDANT to take him to a patrol car. He was placed in a patrol car with handcuffs on but had to lean to the left because his right arm was so painful.
- 33. At some time shortly after MIRANDA was attacked and sustained a fractured arm, the OFFICER DEFENDANSTS, MAX MEDEIROS, RICHARD YOUNGQUIST, and the other OFFICER DEFENDANTS were expressly advised that Plaintiff was NOT the suspect that they had been looking for. **The police had the wrong man.**
- 34. Despite the fact the OFFICER DEFENDANTS knew they had the wrong man, they kept MIRANDA in custody and in handcuffs which further increased MIRANDA's pain and suffering.
- 35. After passage of some additional time, MIRANDA was asked if he wanted the fire department called to the scene of the accident to treat his arm. MIRANDA did not want an ambulance. He wanted his friends or girlfriend to drive him to the hospital. He was denied that basic right.
- 36. As time passed, the cuffs were taken off, but only temporarily. MIRANDA was allowed to take his jacket off which revealed a very swollen right arm.
- 37. The Fire Department paramedics arrived about 15 to 20 minutes later. The paramedic had to cut his shirt in order to access the arm due to the swelling in his arm that was clearly present at the time. They told MIRANDA that his arm was probably broken but they would not be able to determine that unless they sent him to

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the hospital for an x-ray. Again, MIRANDA did not want an ambulance ride to the hospital as he wanted to be transported by either his friends or girlfriend.

- 38. At this point, MIRANDA assumed he was free to go to the hospital as the OFFICER DEFENDANTS arrested the wrong man. Further leading to this belief, MIRANDA was then released from his handcuffs, at which point he started walking toward his car. However, he was then stopped by another OFFICER DEFENDANT who said that he could not go directly to the hospital. OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS, the officer who MIRANDA believes broke his arm asked MIRANDA: "Do you want to speak to a supervisor?" MIRANDA responded that he did.
- 39. MIRANDA was then confronted by another OFFICER DEFENDANT, whom MIRANDA describes as having gray hair and being in his fifties, and who appeared to be a supervisor. MIRANDA recalled that the supervisor asked: "why were you resisting arrest?" MIRANDA responded by stating that he had not been resisting arrest. MIRANDA recalls that the supervisor accused MIRANDA of lying about the fact that he had merely come out of his apartment.
- 40. Shortly after the discussion with the supervisor, MIRANDA is informed and believes that the Supervisor ordered MIRANDA to be handcuffed. MIRANDA was now being falsely accused of resisting arrest. Without any cause, MIRANDA, a citizen of Corona, again lost his freedom and rights.
- 41. Witnesses and MIRANDA were berated with leading questions by the OFFICER DEFENDANTS about whether OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS abused The campaign of OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS and the other MIRANDA. OFFICER DEFENDANTS to obtain an admission from MIRANDA and his friends was relentless, shameful, abusive and unprofessional.
- 42. To make matters worse, MIRANDA was forced to be transported to the hospital by OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS, the man who used unlawful excessive force to break MIRANDA's arm.

- 43. At some point during his transportation to the hospital, OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS remorselessly told MIRANDA: "Damn, I know I broke your arm."
- 44. While at the hospital, MIRANDA remained handcuffed and had to wait an extensive amount of time. He finally got in to get an x-ray and was later told by the ER physician that he had a fracture of the humerus and had to follow-up with an orthopedic surgeon.
- 45. Officers from CPD were present when MIRANDA was told of the nature and extent of his injury, and thus the CPD, CITY DEFENDANTS and the OFFICER DEFENDANTS knew, or should have known, of the severity of the injury at that time. All totaled, MIRANDA estimates that he remained in the hospital for approximately 2-3 hours, handcuffed nearly the entire time.
- 46. After being released by the emergency room doctors, MIRANDA was again placed back into handcuffs and transported to the Corona Police Station, arriving at approximately 9:30 p.m. Upon arrival, MIRANDA was booked which included being photographed and fingerprinted with both hands. The fingerprinting process was very painful.
- 47. MIRANDA was then placed in a cell where he had to wait for an additional amount of time. He believes that he exited the police department around 10:30 to 10:40 p.m. through the back door.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(VIOLATION OF 42 U.S.C. § 1983)

(4th and 14th Amendments - Excessive Use of Force)

(Against All Defendants)

48. Plaintiff alleges and incorporates herein by reference all of the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 47, inclusive, as if fully set forth herein.

49. This action is brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §1983, and the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution.

50. On December 12, 2014, PLAINTIFF possessed the right, guaranteed by the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution, to be free from unreasonable seizures in the form of excessive force by police officers acting under the color of law.

51. At the time that OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS assaulted and battered PLAINTIFF as described, PLAINTIFF had not assaulted any of the Defendants nor any other person, was unarmed, compliant, and helpless, and the attack upon PLAINTIFF was unjustified and unreasonable under the circumstances and constituted an excessive use of force, and a violation of his Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment rights.

52. The attack violated PLAINTIFF's rights under the laws and Constitution of the United States, in particular the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

53. OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS, with the consent, ratification and/or affirmation of the other OFFICER DEFENDANTS and CITY DEFENDANTS, subjected PLAINTIFF to the aforementioned deprivations by either actual malice, deliberate indifference or a reckless disregard of his rights under the U.S. Constitution.

54. DEFENDANTS acted at all times herein knowing full well that the established practices, customs, procedures, and policies of CITY DEFENDANTS and CPD, would allow a cover-up and allow the continued use of illegal force in violation of the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States and would permit said officers to justify the assault on PLAINTIFF by falsely reporting that any injuries to PLAINTIFF were caused by PLAINTIFF "resisting arrest," allegedly interfering with a police investigation, or by PLAINTIFF's own alleged

misconduct.

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55. Said false reporting and ratification of said DEFENDANTS' conduct was made with the intent to assure that people like PLAINTIFF would be dissuaded from petitioning their grievances against the CITY DEFENDANTS and CPD for such misconduct so that such misconduct could instead, prevail and subjugate its

56. As a direct and proximate result of the aforementioned acts of

DEFENDANTS, PLAINTIFF suffered serious physical, psychological and emotional injuries, as well as property damage and loss of his liberty and freedom, in an amount to be proven at the time of trial, and that exceeds the jurisdictional

amount of this Court. As a further direct and proximate result of said injuries, PLAINTIFF suffered loss of earnings and loss of earning capacity in amounts to be

proven at trial.

57. The acts of the OFFICER DEFENDANTS were willful, wanton, malicious, and oppressive thereby justifying the awarding of exemplary and punitive damages as to said individual OFFICER DEFENDANTS.

58. Further, as a result of the foregoing, Plaintiff MIRANDA seeks an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs according to proof, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §1988.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(VIOLATION OF 42 U.S.C. § 1983)

(4th and 14th Amendment- Unreasonable Search and

Seizure/False Arrest and Detention)

(Against All Defendants)

- 59. Plaintiffs allege and incorporate herein by reference all of the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 58, inclusive, as if fully set forth herein.
 - 60. This action is brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §1983, and the Fourth and

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- 61. On December 12, 2014, PLAINTIFF possessed the right, guaranteed by the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution, to be free from unreasonable seizures in the form of unreasonable Search and Seizure/False Arrest and Detention by police officers acting under the color of law.
- 62. By engaging in the conduct described hereinabove, OFFICER DEFENDANTS and DOES 11-20, and each of them, were acting or pretending to act, under the color of state law as police officers employed by Defendant CPD, and violated Plaintiff MIRANDA's civil rights afforded to him under the United States Constitution, including privileges and immunities secured to Plaintiff MIRANDA by the Constitution of the United States, namely, Plaintiff MIRANDA's right: (1) to be free from unreasonable search and seizure and false arrest in violation of his rights protected under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments; (2) his right to be free from abuse of process as protected by the Fourth Amendment, (3) his right to be free from malicious prosecution as protected by the Fourth Amendment, and (4) his right to be free from a conspiracy to falsify evidence of the crimes of resisting arrest and battery on a police officer and thereafter prosecute Plaintiff in violation of his rights protected under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments.
- 63. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' wrongful conduct described hereinabove, Plaintiff MIRANDA suffered physical, emotional and financial injuries.
- 64. Plaintiff MIRANDA has suffered special and general damages as allowable under federal law in an amount to be proven at trial. These injuries and damages are ongoing.
- 65. Plaintiff is informed, believes and based thereon alleges that, in engaging in the conduct alleged herein, Defendants and DOES 11-20 acted with the intent to injure, vex, annoy and harass Plaintiff MIRANDA, and subjected Plaintiff MIRANDA to cruel and unjust hardship in conscious disregard of Plaintiff

MIRANDA's rights with the intention on the part of the Defendants of thereby depriving Plaintiff MIRANDA of his liberty and legal rights and otherwise cause Plaintiff MIRANDA's injury.

- 66. As a result of the foregoing, Plaintiff MIRANDA seeks exemplary and punitive damages against the OFFICER DEFENDANTS.
- 67. Further, as a result of the foregoing, Plaintiff MIRANDA seeks an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs according to proof, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §1988.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Monell Related Claims Based on 42 U.S.C. § 1983)
(AGAINST DEFENDANTS, CITY OF CORONA, CORONA POLICE
DEPARTMENT AND DOES 1-10)

- 68. Plaintiffs allege and incorporate herein by reference all of the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 67, inclusive, as if fully set forth herein.
- 69. This action is brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §1983, and the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution.
- 70. On December 12, 2014, PLAINTIFF possessed the right, guaranteed by the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution, to be free from excessive use of force and unlawful seizure and deprivation of liberty. Defendants CITY DEFENDANTS, CPD and DOES 1-10's violations of Plaintiff MIRANDA's Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment rights to be free from excessive use of force and unlawful seizure and deprivation of liberty, as set forth herein, were the direct and proximate results of all the CITY DEFENDANTS, CPD and DOES 1-10 maintaining longstanding customs, policies, practices and/or procedures that tolerate and condone OFFICER DEFENDANTS' violations, set forth hereinabove and below.

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71. These longstanding customs, policies, practices and/or procedures, include, but are not limited to, CITY DEFENDANTS and CPD'S standard operating procedures as well as accepted practices.

72. Said customs, policies, practices and/or procedures include, *inter alia*: an ongoing pattern of condoning and having a deliberate indifference towards citizens' constitutional rights in connection with the following acts committed by CPD officers: (1) the use of excessive force or violence, in a reckless and unreasonable manner; (2) unconstitutional seizures and deprivations of liberty; (3) the conforming of false testimony, evidence or reports by all officers involved in an incident to protect one or more of them from criminal prosecution or administrative discipline; (4) the performance of sham or deficient investigations of allegations of deputy misconduct designed to allow officers' misconduct to escape detection by superiors and/or superiors who guide or shape the investigation to support a result exonerating the involved officers; (5) the planting of evidence or withholding evidence to favor the involved officers' version of a disputed and complained of incident of police misconduct; (6) the ratification of misconduct to avoid referral for criminal prosecution, and (7) the public denial or minimization of rampant problems of dishonesty and brutality within the CPD.

- Plaintiff is informed, believes and based thereon alleges that Defendants CITY DEFENDANTS, CPD and DOES 1- 10 knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known, that prior to December 12, 2014, that CPD officers, including OFFICER DEFENDANTS and DOES 11-20, were engaging in the conduct described hereinabove.
- 74. Plaintiff is informed, believes and based thereon alleges that Defendants CITY DEFENDANTS, CPD, and DOES 1-10 knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known, prior to December 12, 2014, that CPD officers, including OFFICER DEFENDANTS and DOES 11-20, had a history, propensity, pattern and

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practice of adhering to the unlawful and unconstitutional police actions described herein and above.

- 75. Plaintiff is informed, believes and based thereon alleges that Defendants CITY DEFENDANTS, CPD, and DOES 1-10 have customs, policies or practices which reject and ignore misconduct of CPD officers and fail to impose discipline. As a result, the custom, practice or policy resulted in the retention of officers such as Defendants OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS and/or other OFFICER DEFENDANTS.
- 76. Plaintiff is informed and believes that civil claims and lawsuits have been filed against officers employed by the CPD for constitutional violations such as use of excessive force, unreasonable seizure, liberty deprivations and falsification of evidence.
- 77. Plaintiff is informed, believes and based thereon alleges that the CITY DEFENDANTS and DOES 1-10, have customs, policies or practices which reject and ignore misconduct of CPD officers and fail to impose discipline. As a result, the custom, practice or policy results in the retention of officers such as OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS, the OFFICER DEFENDANTS and DOES 11-20, who have a likely propensity to cause constitutional violations such as use of excessive force, unreasonable seizure, liberty deprivations and falsification of evidence.
- 78. Plaintiff is informed, believes and based thereon alleges that the CITY DEFENDANTS and DOES 1-10 generally failed to train, supervise and/or discipline CPD officers, including the OFFICER DEFENDANTS and DOES 11-20, in order to halt and prevent the type of conduct which resulted in violating Plaintiff's constitutional rights.
- 79. This failure to discipline said officers condones, ratifies, promotes and perpetuates CPD officers' misconduct and their "code of silence" and was a moving force behind the violations of Plaintiff's constitutional rights. The CPD officers lacked the necessary training, supervisor, counseling, guidance and skills to avoid such unconstitutional and otherwise unlawful conduct that has and will continue to

cause injuries to citizens. The above-referenced civil claims and lawsuits against officers of CPD demonstrate Defendants CITY DEFENDANTS, CPD, and DOES 1-10 failure to train and discipline their officers.

80. The policy maker and supervisor for the CPD officers at the time of the			
incident, named herein as a DOE defendant, had the duty to hire, train, supervise and			
discipline CPD officers who cause constitutional violations. Said Defendant created			
an unreasonable risk of harm to Plaintiff by failing to adequately hire, train,			
supervise and discipline CPD officers, in particular, OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS,			
the OFFICER DEFENDANTS and DOES 11-20. Said Defendant had an additional			
duty to make and maintain customs, policies, practices and/or procedures which			
address and cure the problems of use of excessive force and causing unreasonable			
seizures and liberty deprivations committed by CPD officers. Rather than creating or			
maintaining such customs, policies, practices and/or procedures, said Defendant			
created an unreasonable risk of harm to Plaintiff by condoning and having a			
deliberate indifference towards citizens' constitutional rights in connection with			
excessive use of force, unreasonable seizure and the deprivation of liberty by CPD			
officers, in particular, OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS, the OFFICER DEFENDANTS			
and DOES 11-20.			

- 81. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' wrongful conduct described hereinabove, Plaintiff MIRANDA suffered physical, emotional and financial injuries.
- 82. Plaintiff MIRANDA has suffered special and general damages as allowable under federal law in an amount to be proven at trial. These injuries and damages are ongoing.
- 83. Further, as a result of the foregoing, Plaintiff MIRANDA seeks an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs according to proof, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §1988.

1 **FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF** 2 (Violation of Califonia Civil Code § 52.1) 3 (AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS) 4 84. Plaintiffs allege and incorporate herein by reference all of the 5 allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 83, inclusive, as if fully set forth 6 herein. 7 85. The acts of OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS and/or other OFFICER 8 DEFENDANTS alleged herein constitute a violation of California Civil Code § 51.2. As alleged above, the acts of OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS and/or other OFFICER 10 DEFENDANTS violated PLAINTIFF'S right to be secure in his person and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, and to due process of law, as guaranteed 11 12 by the Constitution and laws of the State of California, including Article I, § 1, 13 of the California Constitution, and the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments of the 13 United States Constitution. 14 15 86. These acts were committed by OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS and/or 16 other OFFICER DEFENDANTS with malice, oppression and fraud, justifying an 17 award of punitive damages. 18 Defendants CITY DEFENDANTS and/or CPD and DOES 1-10 are 87. 19 liable for the acts of OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS and/or other OFFICER DEFENDANTS pursuant to California Government Code Section 815.2. 20 21 FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF 22 (False Arrest and False Imprisonment) 23 (AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS) 24 88. Plaintiff alleges and incorporates herein by reference all of the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 87, inclusive, as if fully set forth 25 26 herein. 27 /// 28 ///

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- 89. The acts of OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS and the other OFFICER DEFENDANTS and DOES 11-20, alleged herein caused the false arrest and false imprisonment of Plaintiff and caused the unlawful and unconstitutional deprivation of his liberty.
- 90. Defendants' actions wrongfully deprived Plaintiff of his liberty in violation of California law. Plaintiff was detained, arrested and held against his will for an unreasonable period of time.
- 91. At all times during the false arrest and imprisonment of Plaintiff, defendants OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS and/or other OFFICER DEFENDANTS and DOES 11-20, were acting within the course and scope of their employment with Defendant CITY DEFENDANTS and/or CPD.
- 92. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff has suffered physical, psychological injuries, and severe emotional distress. Defendants' acts were intentional and done with malicious and oppressive intent. Plaintiff is entitled to general and compensatory damages in amounts to be proven at trial. Plaintiff is also entitled to punitive damages against the individual defendants because they acted maliciously, intentionally or with callous or reckless disregard for plaintiff's rights.
- These acts were committed by OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS and/or 93. other OFFICER DEFENDANTS were done with malice, oppression and fraud, justifying an award of punitive damages.
- 94. Defendants CITY DEFENDANTS and/or CPD and DOES 1-10 are liable for the acts of OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS and/or other OFFICER DEFENDANTS constituting false arrest and false imprisonment of Plaintiff pursuant to California Government Code Section 815.2.

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF 2 (Negligent Infliction of Emotional Distress) 3 (AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS) 4 95. Plaintiff alleges and incorporates herein by reference all of the 5 allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 94, inclusive, as if fully set forth 6 herein. 7 96. The acts of OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS and/or other OFFICER 8 DEFENDANTS and DOES 11-20, alleged herein were below the standard of care that led to the false arrest and false imprisonment of Plaintiff. 10 OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS and/or other OFFICER DEFENDANTS 97. knew or should have known that said negligent acts would likely cause MIRANDA 11 12 severe emotional distress. The acts of OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS and/or other 13 OFFICER DEFENDANTS were the cause of MIRANDA'S emotional distress. 14 98. These acts were committed by OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS and the other OFFICER DEFENDANTS were done with malice, oppression and fraud, 15 16 justifying an award of punitive damages. 17 99. Defendants CITY DEFENDANTS and/or CPD and DOES 1-10 are 18 liable for the acts of OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS and/or other OFFICER 19 DEFENDANTS pursuant to California Government Code Section 815.2. 20 SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF 21 (Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress) 22 (AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS) 23 Plaintiff alleges and incorporates herein by reference all of the 24 allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 99, inclusive, as if fully set forth herein. 25 26 101. OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS and/or other OFFICER DEFENDANTS

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and DOES 11-20, engaged in intentional acts of assault, battery, false arrest and false

imprisonment of MIRANDA. Furthermore, while committing the acts pled above,

OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS and/or other OFFICER DEFENDANTS were engaged

DEFENDANTS and DOES 11-20, engaging in the aforementioned conduct, they

intended to cause MIRANDA emotional distress and/or acted with reckless disregard

of the probability that MIRANDA would suffer emotional distress or an exacerbation

of emotional distress, knowing that MIRANDA was present when the conduct

103. The conduct of OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS and other OFFICER

102. As a consequence of OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS and other OFFICER

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occurred.

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DEFENDANTS, and DOES 11-20, and each of them, was the direct and proximate

in slandering, disparaging and humiliating MIRANDA.

cause of MIRANDA'S injuries, and were a substantial factor in exacerbating or causing MIRANDA to suffer and to continue to suffer from severe emotional distress, mental pain, anguish, embarrassment, humiliation, and psychological disturbance.

104. MIRANDA has suffered special and general damages as a result of the emotional distress, mental pain, anguish, embarrassment, humiliation psychological disturbance in an amount according to proof at trial in excess of this Court's jurisdiction.

105. The CITY DEFENDANTS, which employed the OFFICER DEFENDANTS, is/are vicariously liable under principles of respondeat superior and the California Government Code Section 815.2, for the acts and omissions of OFFICER DEFENDANTS, and DOES 1-10, and said entity defendants are jointly and severally liable for MIRANDA'S special and general damages.

106. The aforementioned acts of OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS and other OFFICER DEFENDANTS and DOES 11-20, were despicable and subjected MIRANDA to cruel and unjust hardship, and indicated Defendants' intent to cause injury to MIRANDA, as well as their conscious disregard for the rights and safety of MIRANDA, and tend to show that the actions were willful, wanton, malicious, and

oppressive, thereby justifying an award of exemplary and punitive damages as to said individual Defendants.

EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Battery)

(AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS)

- 107. Plaintiff alleges and incorporates herein by reference all of the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 106, inclusive, as if fully set forth herein.
- 108. In tackling MIRANDA, beating and kicking him and torqueing his arm in such a violent fashion, Defendant OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS and other OFFICER DEFENDANTS and DOES 11-20, touched MIRANDA with the intent to harm or offend MIRANDA, or touched MIRANDA with a willful disregard of MIRANDA'S rights. MIRANDA did not consent to this harmful and offensive touching and said contact produced the injuries described above.
- 109. The CITY DEFENDANTS, which employed the OFFICER DEFENDANTS, is/are vicariously liable under principles of *respondeat superior* and the California Government Code Section 815.2, for the acts and omissions of OFFICER DEFENDANTS, and DOES 1-10, and said entity defendants are jointly and severally liable for MIRANDA'S special and general damages.
- 110. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conduct, MIRANDA suffered serious, permanent and debilitating physical, psychological and emotional injuries, which have forced him to seek treatment from hospitals, physicians, surgeons, and other medical professionals. Additionally, because of said injuries, MIRANDA has been forced to miss work and has suffered lost earnings. The amount of special damages claimed by MIRANDA exceeds the jurisdictional amount of this Court, and which will be sought by MIRANDA according to proof at the time of trial.

111. The aforementioned acts of OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS and other OFFICER DEFENDANTS and DOES 11-20, were willful, wanton, malicious, and oppressive, thereby justifying the awarding of exemplary and punitive damages as to said individual Defendants.

NINTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Assault)

(AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS)

- 112. Plaintiff alleges and incorporates herein by reference, each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 111 of this Complaint, as fully set forth herein.
 - 113. MIRANDA brings this cause of action as against all Defendants.
- 114. The conduct of Defendants OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS and other OFFICER DEFENDANTS and DOES 11-20, caused MIRANDA to reasonably believe that he was about to be touched in a harmful and/or offensive manner on several occasions as described above.
 - 115. MIRANDA did not consent to the conduct of any Defendant.
- 116. MIRANDA was harmed by the conduct of Defendants OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS and other OFFICER DEFENDANTS and DOES 11-20, and each of them.
- 117. Plaintiff is informed, believes, and based thereon alleges that in engaging in the conduct alleged herein, Defendants OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS and other OFFICER DEFENDANTS and DOES 11-20, and each of them, acted with the intent to injure, vex, annoy and harass MIRANDA, and subjected MIRANDA to cruel and unjust hardship in conscious disregard of MIRANDA' rights with the intention of causing MIRANDA injury and depriving him of his constitutional rights.
- 118. As a result of the foregoing, MIRANDA seeks exemplary and punitive damages against Defendants OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS and other OFFICER DEFENDANTS and DOES 11-20, and each of them.

119. The CITY DEFENDANTS, which employed the OFFICER DEFENDANTS, is/are vicariously liable under principles of *respondeat superior* and the California Government Code Section 815.2, for the acts and omissions of OFFICER DEFENDANTS, and DOES 1-10, and said entity defendants are jointly and severally liable for MIRANDA'S special and general damages

TENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(For Negligence)

(AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS)

- 120. Plaintiff alleges and incorporates herein by reference all of the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 117, inclusive, as if fully set forth herein.
- 121. As peace officers, Defendants OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS and other OFFICER DEFENDANTS and DOES 11-20, and each of them, owed MIRANDA a duty of reasonable care in the performance of their duties.
- 122. Said Defendants breached their reasonable duty of care toward MIRANDA by among other things: (1) beating and kicking him and torqueing his arm in such a violent fashion; (2) failing to use proper police procedure in the arrest of MIRANDA; (3) handcuffing and needlessly detaining MIRANDA for hours, when he had not engaged in any illegal conduct; (4) issuing MIRANDA a citation containing false and fabricated violations of resisting arrest that all Defendants knew or should have known were false; (5) recklessly mishandling MIRANDA'S broken arm so as to cause further damage and pain; and (6) failing to take corrective action as a result of the wrongful conduct of the OFFICER DEFENDANTS and allowing unwarranted detention of MIRANDA to proceed.
- 123. As a consequence of the negligence of Defendants OFFICER MAX MEDEIROS and other OFFICER DEFENDANTS and DOES 11-20, and each of them, MIRANDA did and will continue to suffer general and special damages that will be determined according to proof at the time of trial.

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LAW OFFICES
TIEDT & HURD

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL Plaintiff, JOSE ANGEL MIRANDA, hereby demands a trial by jury of all claims and issues triable by jury. Respectfully submitted. Dated: August 6, 2015 TIEDT & HURD By: JOHN E. TIEDT MARC S. HURD Attorneys for Plaintiff, JOSE ANGEL MIRANDA

LAW OFFICES
TIEDT & HURD





City of Corona Human Resources Department – Risk Management

Office: Fax: 951.736.2209 951.736.2449 400 S. Vicentia Ave Corona CA 92882 City Hall Online All The Time – http://www.DiscoverCorona.com

June 29, 2015

Tiedt & Hurd 980 Montecito Drive #209 Corona, CA 92879 Attn: John E. Tiedt

YOUR CLIENT:

Jose Miranda

DATE OF LOSS:

12/12/14

OUR CLAIM NO: 051

0515-05

In accordance with Government Code, notice is hereby given that the claim which you presented to the City of Corona on May 21, 2015 is hereby denied and rejected.

WARNING

Subject to certain exceptions, you have only six months from the date this notice was personally delivered or deposited in the mail to file a court action in a municipal or superior court of the State of California on this claim. (See Section 945.6 of the Government Code.)

You may seek the advice of an attorney of your choice in connection with this matter. If you desire to consult an attorney, you should do so immediately.

CITY OF CORONA

Amy Rich Risk Manager 951-736-2206

Cc: Jessica Pickering, Carl Warren & Company